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THE TREATY of WASHINGTON A DAY WASTED,

REPORT ON THE PUBLICATION OF THE TREATY—
THE TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENTS ORDERED
UNDER ARREST—WHOLESALE DENUNCIATION
OF JOURNALS AND JOURNALISTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 16, 1871.

Washington, Juesday, May 16, 1871.
The importance of ratifying the Treaty of Washington sinks into insignificace beside that of gratifying Senatorial curiosity as to the source of Tue Trinung's news, and so the former was laid aside for more than four large days that many might be deviced to and so the former was laid asile for more than four hours to-day that means might be devised to to make THE TRIBUSE correspondents fell. The Special Committee reported this morning in an evasive document, printed in the regular report since the injunction of printed in the regular report since the injunction of printed in the remaind of the tribuse of the tribuse had refused to answer tatives of The Tribuse had refused to answer where they obtained the Treaty of Washington, and that they, therefore, should at once be proceeded and that they are the proceeded against for contempt. It is noticed here, to-night, that fair report would have at least hinted at the fact that correspondents did answer some questions, and even went so far as to exonerate the Senate and its officers. This was fully shown by the testimony which accomparied the report, and which was finally read, although repeated objections were made by a member of the Com-The reading of the report was the mittee.

occasion of a very warm debate, participated
in by Senators Conkling, Carpenter, Sumner, rg, Morton, Wilson, Fenton, Thurman, and others. Messis, Sumner and Schurz made very eloquent speeches against pursuing the investigation further, the latter especially, it is said, defending the honor of the journalistic profession, declaring that neither he nor any man of honor in the Senate would divulge a matter ommunicated in confidence. Messrs. Morton, Thurman Fenten, and Wilson also strennously opposed any further proceedings. Mr. Trumbull was thoroughly disgusted with the whole affair, and did not believe that, after the

that body had the power to pursue the matter further. Mr. Conkling, who seems to have made a personal matter of this investigation, and to have pushed it with an for this indisguised spite, is said to have been very bitter and even abusive in his remarks about the newspaper men. He was in favor of summoning THE TRIBUNE correspondents before the bar of the Senate, and requiring them to swer such questions as the President of the Senate might propound; and in case they still refused to anreposed that they be imprisoned and fed on bread and water until they did so. He is reported further to re remarked that it would probably be a good thing to imprison the correspondents, as they would thus probase brought to a proper sense of duty, and the exam would teach all reporters hereafter to "observe the rules of decency" toward the Senate. He then lumped the newspaper men together, and said that although they might not recognize the fact, their practices in obing news were only to be classed with thieving, reb bery, and Ku-Klux outrages. Senator Carpenter also warmly defended the dignity of the Senate, and though he was not so abusive in his language toward newspape men advocated the most extreme measures.

Senators and officers of the Senate had been exonerated

Tae warrants for the arrest of Messrs. White and Emissiell have not been served, but they will be in the morning. They will be taken before the bar of the Senate, and then, if they refuse still to answer, as it is reperted here to-night they will, the Senate may spend another day in debating what punishment shall be inflicted. Public sentiment here is entirely with the press

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, May 16 .- When, at a few minntes past 12 o'clock to-day, the Senate went into Executive session, Mr. Carpenter made a report from the Se-lect Committee appointed to investigate how and by whom the Treaty of Washington, and other recent preceedings in the Executive session of the Senate, were public. In this report the Committee state they had been duly subpensed as a witness before the Com mittee, appeared and was duly sworn. He was shown a E NEW-YORK TRIBUNE of date May 11, 1871 He stated he was a correspondent of that paper, and that what purports to be a copy of the said Treaty in the said paper, was transmitted by him to the said paper for publication on the night of Wednesday, May 10, 1871; that the was transmitted to said paper from the City of Washington by telegraph; that he obtained a copy, which he transmitted at about 10 o'clock in the evening of that day. The witness was then asked, but refused to state, when, where, and from whom he obtained said copy, resting his refusal, not upon imbility on his part to answer the question, but upon the ground that he was under obligation of honor not to answer the same. The witness was then directed to retire, and, after consultation, the Committee being ion that the questions which he had refused to answer were proper questions, and that the witness was under obligation to answer the same, the witness was recalled, and, having been informed by the Chairman of the opinion of the Committee, and admon labed that it was his duty to answer, the Chairman of the Committee asked witness this question: "From whom did you obtain the printed copy of what purports to be the treaty spoken of by me, which you transmitted to THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, and which you have stated you received and transmitted at about 19 p. m. of Wednesday, May 11, 1871?" This question said witness refused to answer, stating that he refused, not because he was unable to answer it, but on account of his profes sional honor, saying that, whenever he received an item of news he considered it dishonorable to divulge its source unless he had the permission of the person who furnished it to him; he gave no other reason for his refusal. The said witness, White, also testified that he came to said examination with a fixed purpose not to divulge the source from which he obtained the Treaty.

tee also examined Homer J. Ramsdell, who testified that he was an assistant of said White, and correspondent of THE TRIBUNE; that: THE TRIBUNE of May 11 contained what purported to be a copy of a recent treaty between the United States and Great Britain; that it was transmitted from Washington to the paper for publication by said White; that the copy was in writing, which was copied from print. He was then asked: "Who had that printed copy from which this manuscrip was copied?" which question the witness refused to an twer. He stated that he last saw the printed copy in THE TRIBUNE Office in Washington, after 9 o'clock on the evening of May 10. He was then asked, "In whose ewer, not upon the ground that he was unable to answer it, but because he was in duty bound, as a man of honor not to answer it. He was then asked, "Do you know from whom that printed copy was obtained i" which Do you know what was paid for it !" which he also re fused to answer; and he also stated that as to all th questions which he had declined to answer, that he de The witness was then directed to retire, and the Com untier, upon a consultation, being unanimously of the opidon that the questions which the witness had refused answer were proper, and that he was bound to answer them, the witness was recalled, and was informed by the Chairman that such was the opinion of the Com tions might subject him to proceedings for contempt The Chairman then said to the witness, "Having mad this explanation I now ask you as I did before from whom the printed copy of what purports to be the treaty of which you have spoken was obtained?" This ques tion he also refused to answer. He also stated that he came to the examination with a fixed purpose not to answer any question that should show from him the source from which that copy of the Treaty was obtained, and that he then, of his own judgment, understanding the full circumstances of the case, persisted in his refusal to answer said questions

In the opinion of the Committee the question put to said witnesses respectively were proper questions, neces-cary to make the investigation ordered by the resolution of the Senate, and that each of said witnesses is in con-lempt of the Senate, and merits to be dealt with for his ubscandact, and that the dignity of the Senate requires that the pretense opon which witnesses based the refusal abould not be recognized as valid. The Committee, then fore, recommended to the Structe the adoption of the fol

Resolved. That Zebulon L. White, a witness heretofore doly summoned before a Select Committee of the Senate, and being lawfully required to testify before said Committee, and who, as appears by the report of said Committee, has refused to answer proper inquiries put to ham in the source of the investigation by and Committee, ordered by the Senate, be forthwith arrested by the Senate, by the cripes of the Benate, at its bar, by the cripes of the Senate, duly issued by the Vice-President, under his band and the scal of the Senate.

A similar resolution in reference to Mr. Ramsdell was also reported by the Committee. When the report was submitted, an animated debate occurred, lasting more than four hours, after which the resolution in reference to Mr. White was adopted as follows:

wer, Spencer, Stevenson, Siewart, Stockton, Trumbuil, Windom, and right—47. Nops.—Habr, Lavis of W. Va., Fenton, Morton, Rice, Robertson, ulabury, Scherz, Sherman, Sprugue, Sumner, Thurman, Tipton, Vick-a, and Wilson—15. there, or not voting-Bayerd, Brownlow, Corbett, Gilbert, Hem-no f Mo., Hamilton of Texas, Johnston, Kellogg, Lewis Nye, Pool M. and West-13. The resolution concerning Mr. Ramsdell was adopted

by Yeas 38, Nays 15. The vote was the same as on the eding resolution, with the exception that Senator Hill, Morrill of Maine, Pomeroy, and Windom, who had voted Yea on the first resolution, did not vote at all on the second. The Senate adjourned at 4:40 o'clock.

In accordance with the terms of the resolutions adopted Messrs. White and Ramsdell, by the Sergeant-at-Arms, to be severally brought to the bar of the Senate. The testimony, as given by Messrs, White and Ramsdell, accompanies the report of the Committee. In this they especially state that they did not obtain a copy of the Treaty either from a Senator or from any officer of that This was in reply to a direct interrogatory.

The Treaty was not considered to-day, the proceedings as above detailed, having occupied all the time of the

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE SENATE PRO-CEEDINGS.

CEEDINGS.

Washington, May 16.—Senator Ferry of Connecticut and Senator Legan of Illinois took their seats for the first time this session. Senators Brownlew of Tennessee, Johnson of Virginia, and Kellorg of Louisiana, are absent from the city. There are three vacancies: one from Georgia, one from Alabama, and one from North Carolina,

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Newman and the reading of the journal of yesterday, Mr. Buckingham offered a resolution which was agreed to, requesting the President, if not inconsistent with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate copies of all correspondence in the State Department in relation to ship Hadson and schooner Washington, property of citizens of Connecticut, seized by the British authorities in the Faikland Islands in 1831, and also the report of Lieut Lynch, or other naval officers on file in the Navy Department on the same subject.

On motion of Mr. Cameron the Senate went into Exceusame subject. n motion of Mr. Cameron the Senate went into Execu

A SUGGESTIVE CANADIAN OPINION.

A SUGGESTIVE CANADIAN OPINION.

From The Hamilton (Ont.) Speciator, May 13.

The text of the Trenty of Washington was published in The New-York Tribune of Thursday morning last, that paper evidently having out-generaled its cotemporaries in surmounting the obstacles presented by the barrier of secreey with which that document had fill then been surrounded. The World published the Treaty on Friday morning, and could not allow the opportunity which it presented for having a filing at The Tribune to pass unimproved. In a column and a half editorial on the Treaty, which appears in The World, we notice that fully one-half of a column is devoted to abusing The Tribune for making the publication "in violation of that homeable confidence which is supposed to prevail among gentemen."
It is evident that the genius who presides at No. 25 Parkrow feels very sore because he has been becale in the race of enterprise; and he attempts to take revenge by throwing discredit upon the authenticity of the text published by The Tribune, saying that it was mutilated. With virtuous indignation he charges The Tribune with violation of confidence, and with bribing some person to betray confidence; but did it not occur to him that he was laying himself open to every charge which he makes against The Tribune by publishing the text in his own paper. So far as the public is aware the agreement to secreey has not yet been canceled, consequently the editor of The World, in publishing what he claims to be the exact text of the Treaty, and "the first that has yet appeared in any journal," violates confidence as much as The Tribune does, and to have obtained that "full and authentic copy" must either have "bribed somebody to betray confidence," as he accuses The Tribune of doing, or have copied from The Tribune, making such alterations in the worling as to lead to the belief that the document was not copied. If The World man says he did not copy from The Tribune, he shows that he must have obtained it by doing as he accuses The Tribune of having

THE REDISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL BANK CIRCU-LATION—THE NEW LOAN—A SUDDEN DEATH.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 16, 1871.

Erroneous reports have recently been extensively published relative to the redistribution of national bank eirculation, anthorized by the \$54,000,000 act of July 12, 1870, which, it is alleged, will be made after the middle of July next. It has been claimed that if the \$54,000,000 is not taken by the Western and Southern States by or befo July 12, the amount unissued will be furnished to banks n other States without restrictions. After consultation between the Secretary and the Controller, it has been decided that the law does not permit the issue of any portion of the currency authorized by the recent act to ose States which have more than they are entitled to under previous apportionments, but must be reserved for the exclusive use of the Southern and Western States. Under this ruling no States east of the Alleghany Moun tains will be able to get one dollar of additional bank

Treasury Department, will leave here to-night for New-York, to be present on the arrival of the first package of \$1,000 bonds, which go hence to-night by express. Mr. Bigelow will attend, generally, to the business of their distribution to subscribers, and to starting them upon the market. Hereafter the new bonds will be supplied regularly every day, and subscribers will not have to wait for them. The first bond was issued to Senator Sherman, his name heading the subscription list. The Printing Bureau of the Treasury has completed about \$2,000,000 of the \$1,000 bonds, and nearly \$5,000,000 worth of the registered bonds of the denomination of \$10,000. The smaller denominations of the bonds will be ready in

Judge Robert Rose was found dead in his bed, this morning, baving died suddenly from natural causes. He was a native of New-York, but spent most of his life in Virginia, Texas, and California. He was about 65 years old, a lawyer by profession, and for the last five years resided in Washington. During the Administration of President Buchanan he was appointed Consul to Guaymas, and intrusted with the secret mission having in ew the annexation of the Mexican State of Sonora to

The Interior Department expect several delegations of Indians here during the Summer, including among them prominent representatives of Comanches, Kiewas, Arapahoes, and others, many of whom have the old stories to relate of dissatisfaction with reservation arrangements, &c. If does not seem that any special orders have been given requesting the presence of Indian delegations in Washington, but in these cases the representatives come by permission of the Department. Among them will be several Indians who have been prominent in late disturbances. inted States. Interior Department expect several delegations of

them will be several Indians who have been prominent in late disturbances.

A telegraphic transfer of \$100,000 in gold coin, from San Francisco to New-York, was made to-day. The subscriptions to the new loan to-day up to noon were \$7,500.

The Internal Revenue receipts fo-day were \$200,223.

Lieut.-Com. Edwin J. White is ordered to ordinance duty at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard, and Master Bradbury to the receiving-ship at Boston. The following are detached: Lieut.-Com. Dyer, from the Ossipec, and ordered to return home; Lieut.-Com. Sterling, from the receiving-ship at Philadelphia, and ordered to the Ossipec.

Ossipee.

Gen. Sheridan arrived here this morning, and during the day payed his respects to the President and Secretary of War.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. .The annual Convention of the Ohio State Sab-chool Union will be held at Piqua Jame 6 and 7. The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Re

....A bill has been passed by the German Parlia-..... A company with \$5,000,000 capital, to construct

....The New Dominion Homestead bill has passed The proposition of Boston City to purchase, for

Telegrams from all parts of California represent that the prospects for the fruit crop were never better. It is certain that the grape crop is muscially heavy. The yield of wheat and barley will be light-sprobably half the usual crops.At a special meeting of the stockholders of the

mechent River Railroad Company, yesterday, it was voted unant usly to lease the Mount Tous and Kam Hampton Railroad and guaran the stocks and hands of the Company to any amount not exceeding The Grand Order of Druids, in session at Louis-ville, Ky., on Monday, was attended by deputations from Newport, Cin-cinnai, Indhanapolis, and other cities. During the day there was a fine procusion through the principal streets, and an address both in German and English.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1871. GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE PARIS INSURRECTION.

A COMMUNE VICTORY REPORTED-EFFORTS TO OVERTHROW THE COLUMN IN THE PLACE VENDOME-ACTIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY. LONDON, Tuesday, May 16, 1871.

VERY LITTLE PROGRESS MADE ON EITHER SIDE-

The cannonades of the enceinte of Paris continue without uninterruption, but the results to-day are ot important.

The Commune announces the repulse of several attacks nade by the Versailles forces on Monday night at Chatillon, Moulin-Pierre, and Moulin-Saquet. There was a vigorous engagement in the evening, extending from the Porte Dauphine to the Maillot Gate, in which the Vermilles troops were repulsed with great loss. It is reported that Fort Montrouge has been evacuated

by the Federal forces. The Commune holds a well-armed force of 20,000 men in reserve for a case of emergency.

The fall of Fort Montrouge is imminent. The Western and South-Western Arrondissements of

Paris are uninhabitable. There has been great loss of life and property in those portions of the city. The 144th battalion of the National Guard has refused

The tri-color is not flying to-day on Fort Vanyres The Times's special dispatch from Paris says that Gen. Cluseret and M. Megg have been released from confine

ment. An armistice has been arranged for Wednesday, to enable the inhabitants of Vanvres and its neighborhood

The column in the Place Vendôme was leveled at 6 o'clock this morning. It fell lengthwise into the Rue de Fort Mont Valèrien is firing vigorously to-night.

The Assembly to-day appointed a Committee to exam-ine and report upon the treaty of peace negotiated at Frankfort. It is generally expected that the cession of French territory, provided for in the treaty, will be everely criticised in the Assembly.

The Assembly, to-day, voted the urgency of a motion r the rebuilding of the residence of M. Thiers, in Paris, at the public expense. A motion declaring the Republic permanent was re-

ferred to a Committee. Prayers were ordered in all the churches for the cessa

M. Grévy was reëlected President of the Assembly. A dispatch from Saint Denis says the dissensions in the Commune will be terminated to-day, by the dissolution of the Central Committee, or the absorption of the Committee of Public Safety with the Central Committee. All mechanics over 40 years have been called upon to

work on the defenses of Paris.

A new Military Commission has been appointed. M. Delesciuze and the Central Committee are on the best of terms.

Gen. Henri has been appointed Chief of the Ministry of War, and Gen. Matthieu, commander of the ferces between the Point du Jour and the Avenue Wagram.

The Germans are concentrating their forces toward Paris. The headquarters of the Prince of Saxony have been transferred to Margency, and the chief commands of the Guards have been removed to Montmoreney.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEBATE ON THE IRISH FORCE ACT. LONDON, Tuesday, May 16, 1871.

In the House of Commons, this evening, the O'Conor Don, member for Roscommon, submitted a mo-tion that it is inexpedient to continue in force the act for the preservation of peace in Ireland, after the date originally fixed as its limitation. Gatherne Hardy, member for Oxford University, and Chichester Fortescue, member for Louth, in consideration of the continued lawlessness in Ireland, opposed the motion. John Martin, member for Meath, spoke at length in denunciation of English tyranny in Ireland, and claimed the right of self-government for the people of that island. In the House of Lords, the bill making drafts and notes

maturing on holidays and Sundays payable on the fol-lowing day, was read twice. Miss Angela Georgiana Burdett Coutts has accepted a

CUBA.

They had to cut through ice in many places. They speak well of the country. The new steamer Selkirk, owned by Messrs, Hill, Griggs & Co., had arrived, with a large amount of freight and 78 passengers, from Fort Aber-cromble in four days. Resolutions proposed in the House for an investigation

eromide in four days.
Resolutions proposed in the House for an investigation into the outbreak of 1870 and 1870, asking compensation for losses, and calling for the punishment of those who took the life of Mr. Scott, were lost by a vote of 14 to 5. The Attorney-General moved an amendment, which was carried, asserting the belief that the Dominion Government would as soon as possible decide as to compensation and punishment of the offenders. The House threw on the Government the responsibility of seeing to it.

MILITARY INSUBORDINATION-THE TAMPICO RE-VOLT - CONTINUANCE OF THE FRONTIER TROUBLES.

MATAMOROS, Mexico, May 8, via Indianola, Texas, May 15.—Juarez is relieving all the Generals of their commands who are supporting his opponents. He has sent Gen. Ochoa to relieve Gen. Rocha, commanding the Third Division, the headquarters of which are at San

Luis Potosi. Gen. Rocha is supported by Escobedo, and he refuses to obey the order. The matter is still pending.

Gen. Lopez, commanding at Tampleo, acting under instructions from Gen. Rocha, also refused to be relieved.

Gen. Palacias, who is commanding at Matamoros, supports Gen. Rocha, and will, it is supposed, like Lopez, revoit. Junrez has directed Gen. Cortena to succeed him in command here. He is now up the river concentrating his troops. It is reported that the Port of Tampleo is closed in consequence of the pronunciamento by the garrison of Tampleo, led by Cois. Molina and Calleja.

In order to suppress this revoit, Gen. Foster, commanding at Vera Cruz, received orders from the Government to proceed with his troops to Sampleo. He chartered three steamers and left Vera Cruz on the 6th, with Gen. Ceballos and 760 men. They reached Tampico on the 7th and disembarked the troops the same day. They found that Gen. Correlia, with so men, was posted at the mouth of the river, on the left bank; he had thrown up intrenehments and awaited reinforcements from Vera Cruz. Cols. Molino and Calleja had about 400 troops. These chiefs had collected from the English conducta, the Tampico merchants, and the Custom-House about \$550,000, and were casting about for a chance to escape with the plunder; but their getting away is hardly possible. On the night of the 8th there was a slight engasement between the insurgents and the federals, the latter being victorious, capturing 30 prisoners.

It is stated throughout the northern frontier that a he refuses to obey the order. The matter is still pending.

It is stated throughout the northern frontier that a

It is stated throughout the northern frontier that a conflict before the election is expected, on account of the feeling toward Juarez on the border in consequence of his opposition to the Zona Libra question. An order has been received here directing an investigation for the detense of claims before the Commission.

One hundred armed Mexicans have crossed the river at Los Cruces, 35 miles distant, making a cattle raid. Smaller bands are constantly crossing for the same purpose, and extend their operations to near Corpus Christi. They fight when opposed. There is a panic among the breeders of stock attached between the Rio Grande and the Nuces.

the breeders of stock attached between the Rio Grande and the Nuces.
Thousands of cattle are stolen every mouth, when there is a safe entrance. The Mexican officials throw every obstacle in the way of their recovery, neither the state nor the nation protecting people, who complain loudly. They say the only evidence of government is the tax gatherers. They have organized to protect themselves, but they are not strong enough. If no change takes place all branches will be necessarily abandoned, and the loss will be incalculable.

QUINCY, Ill., May 16 .- A number of persons attending a pic-nic at Palmyra, Mo., nine miles from this city, were poisoned. on Saturday evening, by some

roughs putting tartar emetic into a spring. Nine are dangerously iil, and five are not expected to live. The roughs first tried to break up the party, failing in which

THE COAL TROUBLES.

THE SCRANTON REGION STILL HOLDING OUT-RESUMPTION AT PITTSTON.

SCRANTON, May 16 .- The attempt at resumption by hook or crook, was renewed at Brigg's Shaft to day, and 28 men descended into the mines armed with muskets. Thirty-eight car-loads of coal (57 tuns) including work of both days, were hoisted to the surface, and toward evening the laborers returned to their homes be-tween two squads of soldiers. The attention of the miners has been diverted from the operations at Brigg's Shaft to the consideration of Mr. Brisbin's suggestions of last evening. Three district meetings, including all held to-day in separate halls. The Hyde Park District voted almost unanimously against accepting the proposition of 934 cents a diamond car. The Bellevine District gave fully a two-thirds vote in favor, and Kaiser Valley District 30 majority against. The aggregate result shows a plurality of votes against resuming on the Company's offer; but if the men had voted by ballot, thus removing all restraints, the result would have been otherwise. It is not known how the matter will ter minate with the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western

minate with the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western miners. To-day's vote is inconclusive, and further action will be postponed until the General Convention of Delegates meets to-morrow.

The status now is: the Pennsylvania Coal Company men are for resumption; the Delaware and Hudson Company men are against resumption, and the miners of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, harrassed on all sides by extraneous issues, nationality and the laborers' faction, are hesitating (considerations of policy dictating immediate resumptions), while their feelings induce them to side with the Delaware and Hudson men. The city is kept in a high state of excitement by the frequent and unnecessary display of military strength, and by rumors of anticipated trouble, but the miners are orderly and peaceable, and there are no indications of disturbance.

RESUMPTION AT PITTSTON.

RESUMPTION AT PITTSTON.

PITTSTON, Penn., May 16 .- At a meeting of the men of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, at this place, to day, it was resolved, by an overwhelming majority, to ac cept the Company's offer, and they are to resume work immediately.

RULOFF.

ONE MORE EFFORT IN HIS BEHALF-AN APPEAL FOR COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE.

BINGHAMTON, May 15. - Ruloff's attorney erved a notice on the District-Attorney, last Friday, in forming him that an argument would be made this week before the Governor for a commutation of Ruloff's sen tence. The application is to be made solely on the ground of opposition to capital punishment; and Mr. Berker, the attorney, says he will be provided with petitions, numerously signed by influential men in New-York and elsewhere, setting forth good reasons why the sentence should be commuted. The District-Attorney will not go to Albany to oppose the motion, as he does not deem it of the least importance. A copy of the notice was inclosed to the Attorney-General, and if, in his opinion, the presence of the District-Attorney is neces sary in Albany, he will be telegraphed for. Mr. Becker went to New-York City on Saturday, to prepare his papers, and petitions were sent to the Governor by mail. In a conversation on the subject of the commutation of his sentence on Friday. Ruloff said that there was no hope for him. Even if the Governor should commute his sentence he did not believe he could get out of Binghamton alive, as every hand was arrayed against him since his arrest, and he could not escape violence from

the people. A report has gained considerable circulation here that Sheriff Winner has suppressed certain petitions and rep-resentations prepared by Ruloff, to be forwarded to the Governor, but it is unfounded. Everything Ruloff has written has been sent to its destination as directed, and he has written nothing that the Sheriff has objected to. Ruloff is very anxious to know what people think and say about him. He says he will never please his enemies enough to write a scrap of his history. He is still actively engaged on his philological work, and began writing a key to it on Friday. He says that if he is executed his work will not be finished "until another d- fool is

CUBA.

RETURN OF VALMASEDA TO HAVANA—THE SPANIARDS REPORT THE CUBANS TO BE DESPONDENT.

HAVANA, May 16.—The streets and many of the houses are handsomely decorated, in honor of Valmaseda's return to the city.

The Spaniards estimate the number of insurgents in the jurisdiction of Sancti-Spiritus as less than 200. Montsquido of Villa Clara, a member of the Cuban Military Court, and eight men, have surrendered to Valmaseda.

The Spaniards represent that there are reports of great dissatisfaction existing among the insurgents, and that many of the leaders are desirous of submitting to the Spanish authority, but are mable to collect 60 men, which Valmaseda requires each to bring, in order to receive pardon.

Roboff, Villaroll, Hermandez and others, have gone to Cauagany. Lorda Lie Pena and a few followers are supposed to be hiding near Trinidad.

The military evolone established across the narrow part of the island is represented to be very effective, and is increasing in value daily to the Spaniards.

THE NEW DOMINION.

ADVICES FROM WINNIPEG.

Toronto, May 16.—Advices from Winnipeg to April 28 have been received. A party of emigrants from the frontier of Huron and Bruce had arrived there. They had to cut through ice in many places. They speak the many places. They speak the through ice in many places. They speak they had to cut through ice in many places. They speak they had to cut through ice in many places. They speak they had to cut through ice in many places. They speak they had to cut through ice in many places. They speak the place of execution.

THE PHILADELPHIAGGERMAN PEACE FESTIVAL PHILADELPHIA, May 16 .- The great German Peace Festival wound up to-day with a pie-nic at the Rifle Grounds, north of the city. The grounds, covering 30 acres, were so densely crowded that little comfort was experienced by those present.

The Commonwealth Circus gave an exhibition in the village of Tunkhannock, Wyoming County, Penn., last Friday. After the main performance, the usual sale of tickets for the minstrels began, but the manager being unable to dispose of a large number of tickets, pocketed the receipts for the few that were so and summarily dismissed the assembly. A riot ensued, and was generally engaged in by citizens and showmen. John Shingler was killed with a tent pole by one of the circus men, and a number of other citizens were seriously injured. The authorities finally restored order, and arrested 17 of the showmen. At a hearing on Saturday, five were held to answer at court.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. ... The store of W. H. Ingalla, at Spencer, Mass., stolled yesterlay of cloth and clothing worth \$3,000.

The extensive foundery and machine shops of the A. Cockesse Burkey on the property of the A. Cockesse Durkey on the property of the A. Cockesse Durkey on the Store Section 1.

. By a premature explosion at the Midland Tun-a the Shawagauk Mountains, on Montay evening, two men were ... Eden B. Reeder, one of the pioneer citizens of mast, fell into an open area on Third-st., festerlay morning, in-

Four dwelling houses and barns on Duke andRobert Feinberg, a bookkeeper with Lieben-ein & Co., Leavenworth, Kansas, was thrown from a buggy, on Monday

... Eugene Jeanbey, age 15, was fatally shot on

Alcons Wagner called on Americus Patterson renworth, Kansas, on Saturday, to collect money due t altercation occurred, and Wagner was fatally stabbed . The forests along the line of the Rondont and co Ralread are burning. A large tract of woodland has already burned over. The fire originated by sparks from locomotives.

The large new machine-shop at Napoleon, which was nearly reafy for the machinery, was blown down, yes afternoon, during a severe storm. Loss from \$8,000 to \$10,000. ay atternoon, unring a sovere norm. Loss from \$0,000 to \$10,000.

John Ryan, a notorious ruffian, who murdered Sarsh Owen, residing near Mayfield, Ky., in 1963, and committed a beer of daring robberies in Southern Keutscky about that time, was ted in Arkanasa a few days since.

of small houses. Loss, \$25,000; the quanting were insured.

The rectifying establishment of Mills, Johnson & Co., Cheinnati, was burned on Monday night. Loss about \$200,000; insured for \$124,000. The buildings Nos. 22 and 24 Sycamore et. in which the free originated, is a total loss, only the walls being left. There is an insurance of \$30,000 on the building, which was owned by A. k. J.

Two large fires occurred in Montreal, early yes-

Wolf. Judson A. Sheldon, postmaster at Sparta, was brought to Cleveland, resterday, by Deputy U. S. Marshal Geo. W. Steel of Mount Verone, at the instance of Special-Accut Ballwin of the Post-Office Department, charged with removing and using a second time canceled postage stamp. He pleuded guilty, and was fined by Judge Sherman \$150 and costs. man \$150 and costs.

The large building on T Wharf, Boston, owned by the T Wharf Company, and leased by F. Sickerson & Co. for the storage of freight to and from Savannah and the Provinces, was burned this afternoon; also a lot of merchandine awaiting transpertation. The steamer Commerce took fire, but was turned into the stream and saved. The total is ostimated at \$42,500. The building was insured for \$3,000 in the Haptene Company, and Nickerpyn & Co. for \$10,000.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

OUTRAGE AT NEWBERRY COURT-HOUSE, S. C .-COUNTY OFFICERS ATTACKED - A WOUNDED MARAUDER CAPTURED.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 16 .- A party of 100 Ku-Klux visited Newberry Court-House, on Sunday night, for the purpose of killing the Republican County officers.
They surrounded the house of Simeon Young, a colored uan, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, threw turpentine balls into his bed-room, and fired a velley through the window, shooting Young's wife in the back and his child through the thigh. They then forced open the door, and, as they entered, Young fired upon the foremost, wounding him severely, and then jumped through the window and ran, receiving two younds, but making his escape. The Ku-Klux went to the houses of Trial Justice Long, and David Hallstock, another County Commissioner, but they secreted themselves and escaped. The Probate Judge was warned the night before, and left the town. The wounded Ku-Klux was taken off in a buggy, and left at a house four miles from the town, where he was discovered yesterday by the Sheriff, arrested, and found to be a man named Faulkner, well known in Newberry. He is now in jail, but will probably be rescued by his comrades to-night.

The Republicans in Columbia are determined to make

this a test case under the Ku-Klux law of Congress, and will endeavor to have a United States warrant issued for Faulkner, and a Marshal with a squad of soldiers sent to bring him here for trial in the Pederal Court. It is believed that if this is done he will give evidence implicating the other outlaws with whom he acted.

THE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Washington, May 16 .- With the exception of the reports of Ku-Klux outrages which come to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the majority are from private sources to the President and the Secretary of War. The recent proclamation of the President is regarded as a guide for the suppression of disturbances. The movement of troops will depend upon circum stances. The reorganization of military districts in the South will not probably take place until the Fall.

SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICIANS.

THE TAX-PAYERS' CONVENTION-OPINIONS OF PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION
-UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ACCEPTED-NORTH-ERN IMMIGRATION DESIRED. [PROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 12 .- The Tax-Payers' Convention, which adjourned to-day after a session of four days, has afforded me an opportunity to learn the views of representative white men from all parts of the State. I have talked with "up-country men" and "lowcountry men," with ex-Senators and Governors, with Judges, Legislators, ex-Confederate Generals, Colonels, and Captains, with lawyers, merchants, editors, and planters, and I find them so generally in accord upon the three or four leading questions that affect the interests of South Carolina, that after gathering their eparate opinions I have found it tolerably easy to arrive at the general sentiment of the educated and propertyowning classes. The unanimity of opinion that prevailed in the Convention was remarkable, considering the fact that most of the delegates were men of strong, independent mind-old political leaders, and Generals who won favor in the war-who came together for the first time in many years; and not less remarkable was the calmess and dignity that marked the proceedings, differing widely from that rash enthusiasm which we in the North are apt to believe are characteristics of the people of South Carolina. The leading questions upon which I find such a harmony of sentiment refer to negro suf-frage, the validity and finality of the Reconstruction acts, and Northern immigration. The opinions expressed on these questions may be epitomized as follows: 1. There is no longer any hope that the work of reconstruction will be destroyed or the constitutional amendments declared void by the accession of the Democratic party to power, or by any other means. These amendments are believed to be finalities, and, by acting in obedience to them, it is believed that remedies can be found for the evils which have thus far attended their operation 2. All feeling of active hostility to the Government of the United States, or hope of release from its authority, is rapidly dying out. 3. Universal suffrage is recognized and acquiesced in, and there is no expectation or de sire to deprive the negro of the ballot at any time in the future. 4. Immigration of Northern farmers and mechanics with small capital, and of manufacturers and other business men with larger means, to develop the resources of the country, is earnestly desired, and would

I can best show the views expressed upon the above

points by giving a sketch of a few among many conver-

sations I have had, and I select them as giving the average opinions prevalent among the members of the Convention. A gentleman, who for twenty years was a long conversation: "There are two things that I want particularly to impress upon you. The first is that our people meditate no hostility to the General Government. There are many who, if they thought there was some remote prospect in the future of recovering the lost cause, would cherish that hope; but no one believes that there is the slightest ground for such a hope. Such notions are abandoned as foolish dreams. We were too terribly whipped to ever think of fighting again. You've no idea how completely we were conquered. We mean to be good citizens and to live peaceably and respect the Government. It isn't true that we are still Rebels at heart. There isn't a more law-abiding speople in the world than the people of South Carolina, and this is proved by the fact that for two years they tolerated this corrupt and oppressive State Government, ried on by men who are strangers to us and who have no object but to grow rich at our expense. The other thing that I want to assure you of," he continued, "is that any Northern man who comes here for the purpose of making his home among us will be cordially welcomed." "But this state of feeling has cer-tainly not existed long," I said. "No, not long, but it does exist now, and the change is owing to the general conviction among our people that their material interests will be advanced by Northern immigration, as well as by the extinction of the bitterness of the war. For the first two years after the war, no man from the North, who was a gentleman, would stay here and endure the scorn heaped upon him; and that is one reason why we have no respect for the men who did then come and remain here. They were not gentlemen, or they would not have submitted to be treated like dogs for the sake of their bread and meat. They were mean-spirited, dishonorable fellows. But I tell you that has all changed now. Northern people who come here will be met in the kindest spirit." "But how is it about social intercourse? Are not the ladies here still indiscriminately estile to all persons who come from the North !" "Yes they are; the fact is, our women are uncontrollable and unreasonable on this question. They disregard considerations of interest; but they only think that the Northern people killed their fathers, husbands, and brothers. This animosity will wear off before long; but for the present I would advise folks who want to settle here to bring their own society with them-that is, come in little colonies of a few families. They will find no trouble with the men, who will treat them with kindness and politeness; but the women will not invite them to their houses or associate with them. I must admit this But when I say all Northern men will be welcomed, I must make an exception of those who come for the purpose of getting office, to the exclusion of the native itizens; they would still be unwelcome." I asked an ex-United States Senator if he believed the negroes would ever be deprived of the franchise. " Nobody expects that now," he replied. "We accept uni-versal suffrage as a part of the fundamental law of the

country, which we believe will never be changed."
But would you change it if you could?" I inquired. No. It is always dangerous to attempt to deprive any people of rights they have once enjoyed; and, in this ease, it would result in violence and social anarchy. The negroes would forcibly resist an effort to take the ballot from them, and they would use matches, if no other weapons, and would waste the country with fire. If we had the power in our hands to-day to do it we would not interfere with the negroes' right to vote. All re want is to guard against the evils that come from universal suffrage by providing some protection for property, so it shall not be confiscated by outrageous taxa-tion." An ex-Confederate Brigadier-General, talking on the same subject, said: "I don't believe in universal suffrage without some check, and I'll explain why. Government is established to protect three things-life, liberty, and property. Now, the poor man's interest in the Government is only that it shall protect his life and liberty; and if poor men are in the majority it comes about that property gets no protection, as in South Carolina at present, and Government thus fails in one of

its most important functions. Intelligent people are be ginning to see this, and are hunting for remedies. We think we have found a remedy that will fit the case, and that is cumulative voting for members of the Legislature giving the property-holders at least one-third of the representatives; and when we can get 40-odd men of character and influence in the House and a dozen in the Senate, we will have no fear of corrupt legislation. But, while I don't have faith in universal suffrage, I don't believe that the franchise will ever be limited by taking the right to vote from those who now possess it—the nepropose this, and as soon as the prejudice against negro suffrage has died away, as it is fast doing, everybody will be in favor of the right of negroes to vote, for the

sake of the increased political power they give us, Mr. Trenheim, formerly a member of Jeff. Davis's Cab-inet, went much further than this in his speech before the Convention. He not only accepted universal suf-frage as an accomplished fact, but he spoke of it as an inevitable step in the progress of the age, and asserted that all civilized nations are tending toward universal suffrage in spite of the resistance of monarchs and privileged classes, and that it is time all should acknowledge the wisdom of the principle. The Convention took pains to express its opinion on the question in these words ned in its declaration of principles: "We regard the Reconstruction measures as finalities, and recognize them as a portion of the established laws of the land." This, I believe, is a step in advance of any declaration upon the subject yet made by any assemblage of influen tial Southern men; here the Reconstruction acts, so lately denounced as tyrannical and odious, are not merely accepted, but are accepted as finalities.

Whatever are the faults of the white people of South Carolina, deception is not among them. There is no people more frank and outspoken. They hated all Northerners after the war, and they expressed their feeling with most unpleasant freedom. They abhorred the constitutional amendments and all the work of Reconstruction, and they could find no adjectives too violent to characterize them. They detested the Govern ment of the United States, and never hesitated to make known their detestation. And now, when they say with equal frankness, that they are no longer hostile to the General Government, that they accept negro frage, and would not abolish it if they could, and that they will heartify welcome Northern immigration, we cannot question their sincerity. This great change has andoubtedly been recent, and has, to a considerable ex tent, been brought about by a conviction that it will be for the great pecuniary advantage of the white men; but it is none the less genuine. It is probable that the views these men express are not yet universally received, for changes in public sentiment here do not com mence at the bottom of society and work up, but rather at the top, among the small class of thinking men. But when new ideas are accepted by the few who do the thinking, these ideas are speedily adopted by all classes

In the movement of progress that has resulted in the acceptance of these new ideas by nearly all thoughtfu citizens of South Carolina, the Lad has been taken, not by the old politicians, but by younger men, who first won prominence as gallant officers in the war. As ex amples of this class may be mentioned Gen. M. C. Butlet and Gen. Cary of Edgefield, who have recently estab-lished an immigration agency in Charleston. If Congress had provided for general amnesty, and if the Re publican party here, as it is at the North, were the party of virtue and intelligence, such men as these would be active Republicans to-day; but, as long as disabilities are kept up and oad men are kept in office, selfishness extravagance and corruption will bring odium upon the name of the Republican party, and this class of men will remain with the Democratic party, with whose prine ples and mins they, with their more liberal views, can have but little sympathy.

THE CLAIMS OF SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.

WASHINGTON, March 16 .- Gen. B. S. Roberts makes points of interest as follows, in a brief of authorities and argument addressed to the Commissioners on the claims of loyal subjects of the South, in the case of

the widow of Chief-Justice Wayne: First: Under the institutes of nations, binding on all

First: Under the institutes of nations, omining on an eivilized governments, property of loyal subjects cannot be taken without just compensation.

Second: Laws of war drawn from these institutes must conform to their humanity of doctrine, that makes all acts of war unjustifiable that go beyond necessity to impair, take, or injure the property of subjects.

Third: When damages occur and proper is taken by the necessities of war, it is of the highest obligation on governments to make full compensation when peace is made.

governments to make run compensation wade peace is
made.

Fourth: That the Constitution of the United States,
conforming to such doctrines, says that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation and that in time of war soldiers shall not be
quartered on citizens, except according to laws Congress shall prescribe.

Fifth: That Congress, having failed to prescribe by
law how soldiers shall be quartered on citizens in time
of war, attempts to repair the damage done to loyal citizens in the States in rebellion by the act approved
March's 1821, constituting the compulsion.

of war, attempts to repair the dange the act approved zens in the States in rehellion by the act approved March 3, 1871, constituting the commission.

Sixth: That its powers are extraordinary, both in equity and law, and that the words of the law, "stores and supplies taken or furnished to the United States armies," are extremely broad, and in connection with the clear animus of Congress to be magnatime as to the "loyal subjects of the States in rebellion," the commission must give a generous and free interpretation of those words.

sion must give a generous har recommended in the states in rebellion, the loyal citizens had no appeal to civil courts or authority, and were of necessity compelled to acquicese in all military exactions.

Eighth: That under martial law the manner of takins stores and supplies, whether by marauding and plunder, or by authorized foraging parties, is immaterial to the loyal citizen, as he is helpiess to resist bayonets, and must infer that all taking of property is authorized.

Ninth: That the law does not discriminate between property taken by pilagers or by authorized parties, if it

loyal citizen, as he is helpiess to resist onyonics, and must infer that all taking of property is authorized. Ninth: That the law does not discriminate between property taken by pillagers or by authorized parties, if it is used by the army; and that, therefore, the Commission cannot. Proof that stores and applies of loyal citizens are taken and used by the army is all the Commission can impose on claimants; and that severity of proof should not be required, except so far as loyalty is concerned, as in the very nature and distress of circumstances in war clear testimony cannot be had.

Teath: The sacrifices of these men were unexampled, and their devotion to the Union when the most threatening and appalling perils were daily encountered, makes them the heroes of the war, entitled to magnatimous generosity and compensation.

The claims before the Southern Claims Commissioners were of the usual character; mostly for fencing burned, forage fed to cavalry and wagon horses, and for poultry and "garden sass" used by Blenker's men in the early part of the war. Wednesday, May 17, is allotted to the cases of Henry McWilliams of Alexandria, for \$35; the classes of Henry McWilliams of Alexandria, for \$35; the classes of the commissioners are still deliberating on the best and safest means of taking the proofs in those cases that cannot be brought before them personally. Several special Commissioners are still deliberating on the best and safest means of taking the proofs in those cases that cannot be brought before them personally. Several special Commissioners are still deliberating on the best and safest means of taking the proofs in those cases that cannot be brought before them personally. Several special Commissioners are still deliberating on the best and safest means of taking the proofs in those cases that cannot be brought before them personally. Several special Commissioners are still deliberating on the best and safest means of taking the proofs in those cases that cannot be brought before them personally. Seve

TERRIBLETRESULT OF A FAMILY QUARREL LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 16 .- A special dispatch to The Courier Journal, from Owensborough, Ky., says that a farmer named Cain, while passing through an adjoining farm belonging to a Mr. Summers, was shot at and slightly wounded by Summers. The latter's wife joined in the attack, and fired three times, wounding Cain twice. Cain then selzed an ax, and nearly split Summers's head open. Mrs. Summers was also hit on the head with the ax, and shot in the head and breast with her husband's pistol, which Cain seized. The two are dying. Cain was shot in the head, shoulder, and bowels. The last wound will probably prove mortal. An enmity has existed between the men since Cain fired at Mrs. Summers last Spring. Each had forbidden the other to pass through their respective farms.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE BOSTON, HARTPORD AND ERIE RAILROAD.

Boston, May 16 .- A meeting of the Berdell bondholders of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad was held to-day, to raise funds for paying the receivers their expenses, that the trustees of the boudholders their expenses, that the trustees of the boudholders might take possession of the property of the railroad, ander the decree recently issued by the Supreme Court. The amount required was stated to be 200,000. The following votes passed unanimously: Voted, That 2 per cent on the par value of the bonds held be paid by each bond-holder, the amount so raised to be used to pay the sum due to the receivers of this railroad, and put the property into the possession of the trustees of said mortgage, for the purpose of foreclosing the same. Voted, That a list be made of the bonds paying their contributions, and that all such bonds be stamped as having contributed to the expenses of these proceedings, and entitled to the benefit of the same for foreclosing the mortgage. Mr. E. K. Pierce was added to the Committee of the Bondholders, which now consists of Mesars, G. M. Barnard, W. T. Hark, Seth Adams, T. R. Lothrop, and E. K. Pierce.

...B. W. Nolan of Boston was thrown from